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FOUNDED BY WILLIAM HUNTING, F.R.C.V.S.

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CONSERVATION OF MARES.

Last week it was suggested to the War Office by *The Daily Telegraph* that wherever possible mares requisitioned for Army remount purposes should be retained for home defence work and the training at the depots of the mounted troops, and it was pointed out that horses for the Army—cavalry, artillery, mounted infantry, and transport—are acquired solely from private breeders. There is no such thing here as a Government stud for the breeding of remounts, as in other countries of Europe.

Subsequently a letter on the subject was sent to Major-Genl. Birkbeck, of the Remount Department, by Mr. C. H. Martyn to which the following reply was returned:

War Office, Sep. 11, 1914.

Dear Mr. Martyn—I thank you for your letter of Sept. 10, which I am handing over to the Board of Agriculture, who will, no doubt, reply to you.

I have not seen the articles by "Hotspur," but I know the Board of Agriculture are considering how they shall make use of the good mares when the war is over. Meanwhile it is quite impossible for us to do anything on the lines you indicate. We are at war, and our business is to mount the Expeditionary Force and all others which go abroad as well as possible, and to keep them supplied with the best horses we can, irrespective of sex.—Yours sincerely,

W. H. BIRKBECK.

It will be remembered that a movement in the direction of retaining mares in the country was instituted in the West of England a year or two ago, in which Prof. Penberthy took part.

It is not pleasant to read now "For years past Ireland has been scoured by the agents of Germany and other countries for breeding mares," and "often have we seen on a racecourse the winner of a flat, hurdle or steeplechase race sold to the agent for Germany."

THE RE OPENING OF THE CAMDEN TOWN SCHOOL.

It has already been advertised that the Camden Town School would inaugurate its Winter Session on October 1st. That arrangement still stands, with one important modification. No opening meeting will be held; no inaugural address will be delivered; and the only persons whose presence is desired on October 1st are the students.

Doubtless the reason for the cancelling of the usual inauguration arrangements was the fear of a very small attendance this year; and we think the decision a wise one. But many of us will regret even the temporary suspension of what is always a pleasant re-union, and hope for its revival under happier circumstances next year.

INFECTIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN THE DOG.

Kuhn reports (*Zeitschr. für Vet.*) the occurrence of an outbreak of infectious pleuro-pneumonia in a pack of hounds. Six dogs, representing more than 50 per cent. of those affected, died. The disease was not confined to young dogs, but also affected old ones which, according to the accounts of the staff of attendants, had previously recovered from distemper. It is there, to say the least, not probable that the outbreak was a special form of distemper.

Post-mortem, the lungs showed lesions of catarrhal pneumonia. In the cases in which the lungs contained purulent centres, pleurisy with a copious pleuritic exudate was present.

Some dogs died in a few day, others in from two to four weeks. Those which recovered required some weeks before they were restored to health.

The kennels were left unused for a period of three months; the healthy dogs were separated from one another for eight weeks and were also isolated from the diseased dogs for four months. New cases ceased to appear when these measures were taken, but not until then.—(*Berliner Tier. Woch.*)

THE NATURE AND THE REGENERATIVE CAPACITY OF THE THYMUS GLAND.

F. Fulci, of Rome, reports (*Deutsche Medizin. Woch.*) his researches into this question. The regenerative capacity of the thymus gland is one which has hitherto been little worked upon; and the author took it up in the hope of gaining new knowledge of the functions of the thymus gland and of the origin of the tissue elements composing it.

Rabbits, dogs, and cats were used for the experiments. In each, the thymus gland was partially removed, a greater or less portion being taken from different animals. In a short time the remaining portion of thymus gland underwent a complete involution, in which the remains of the gland, in consequence of œdema of the interlobular tissue, assumed an aspect almost similar to gelatin. Then followed processes of regeneration in the most different stages of development, depending on the period which had elapsed since the operation and the individual circumstances. The developmental stages known as the "mother-cells," the "epithelial," the "lymphoid," and the "normally composed thymus" often appeared close together, and afforded the opportunity, in one and the same growing organ, to observe the stages of its renewal until regeneration was complete. As a rule, complete regeneration appeared after about the sixth week from the operation.

These experiments prove that a regeneration of the thymus gland appears in mammals, both young and adult, after partial removal of the organ. This fact, and the persistence of the organ in considerable size and normal structure in animals of an advanced age, show that the thymus is *not* an organ which is only indispensable in intra-uterine life or early after-birth.

The small round thymus cells are of epithelial origin, although morphologically they are similar to the ordinary lymphocytes of the lymphoid tissue. (*Berliner Tier. Woch.*)

Lactation in a Foal.

Ligeron and Lesage record (*Revue Vétérinaire*) the case of a foal in which, immediately after birth, the exit from the udder of a fluid resembling milk was observed. Four days after birth the mammary glands, which were about the size of hens' eggs, were yielding 150 c.c. (=about ʒv.) of milk per hour.

At first the fluid resembled colostrol milk, and later assumed the characters of normal milk. The discharge ceased after three weeks.—(*Münch Tier. Woch.*)

Fracture of the Sphenoid Bone.

A. W. Nielsen describes (*Deutsche Tier. Woch.*) the symptoms and post-mortem lesions presented by a six-year-old mare which, after a violent fall, was unable to rise again. The eyes were held half closed, the pulse and temperature were normal, and the respirations were extremely deep and snoring.

There was bleeding from the left ear. Passive movements of the head caused spasmodic movements, which were short in duration, of the fore part of the body.

Post-mortem examination revealed a complete fracture of the base of the skull through the body of the sphenoid. There was a considerable hæmorrhage in the left cranial cavity; and this had burst the tympanic membrane and found exit through the ear.—(*Münch. Tier. Woch.*)

A Case of Tetanus with Subsequent Blindness.

Musterle, of Göllheim, records the following case: A horse sustained a coronary tread; and, as the wound appeared comparatively insignificant, the owner treated it himself, and continued to work the animal after applying a bandage. After eight days, as the horse was refusing food, Musterle was called in and then found a well-marked case of tetanus. The animal was standing stiffly with the hind limbs straddled: and the tail was held rigid horizontally and sideways. The horse was terrified when touched; the flanks were tucked up, and showed outbreaks of sweat; and, when the jaws were pressed apart, they spasmodically closed. Some appetite was still present, but food was taken very slowly and with great difficulty.

Musterle first treated the coronary tread, from which he believed the infection had proceeded. He exposed and incised the wound, bathed the foot in lysol solution, and then applied a dressing of corrosive sublimate and spirit under a bandage, changing the dressing four times daily. He also injected, for two successive days, a daily dose of 25 grammes (=nearly ʒvij) of a 25 per cent. solution of iodipin subcutaneously.

After the second day a striking improvement set in, and Musterle did not then repeat the injections. The appetite reappeared, and the animal's condition improved daily. After six days Musterle had the horse led out into the yard, and then discovered that he was almost unable to see. Closer examination revealed the existence of a considerable corneal opacity on both eyes.

The condition was simply treated with an eye lotion of 1 per cent. sulpho-carbolate of zinc, Four weeks later, the eyesight was completely restored.

Musterle does not believe that the collyrium restored the power of vision, but regards the recovery as a "nature-cure." He does not consider that the corneal opacity was an independent affection, but connects it with the tetanus. Finally, he emphasises the fact that cases have been reported in which opacities of the cornea appeared after treatment with tetanus serum, and have been attributed to the serum. Serum was not used at all in this case, and so could not have been responsible.—*Münch. Tier. Woch.*

A Rare Accident.

Lindgren records (*Deutsche Tier. Woch.*) the case of a ten-year-old mare which, early in the morning, was found lying in her box with her neck bent, and her left hind foot in her mouth. The hoof and shoe were jammed against the teeth in such a fashion that the foot could only be released with great difficulty. The case was rendered more extraordinary by the fact that the mare was loose in the box and not secured in any way.—(*Münch. Tier. Woch.*)

W. R. C.

YORKSHIRE VETERINARY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

[National V.M.A. Northern Branch].

A meeting was held at the Hotel Metropole, Leeds, on Monday, July 27th, at 4 o'clock. The President, Mr. J. Abson, of Sheffield, was in the chair, and the following members were present among others: Messrs. H. G. Bowes, G. E. Bowman, A. W. Mason, Leeds; H. Sumner, Liverpool; H. Pollard, Wakefield; P. Deighton, Selby; J. W. Lazenby, Tadcaster; J. McKinna, Huddersfield; F. Somers, Leeds; H. W. Southall, Driffield; A. McCarmick, Hon. Treas., and J. Clarkson, Hon. Sec.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Pratt, Bradley, Garnett, Cockburn, Walpole, Pillers, Gillespie, and Wharam.

The Secretary referred in sympathetic terms to the illness of Mr. Pratt and suggested the Society should send him a letter of condolence saying how much they regretted the recurrence of his illness and wishing him a speedy recovery.

On the proposition of Mr. Pollard, seconded by Mr. Bowes, this was carried.

Fees of Insurance Companies.

The Secretary read correspondence in connection with the examination of cattle for insurance purposes, and laid before the meeting a circular he had received from Mr. Toope embodying the scale of fees which had been considered and approved by the National Veterinary Association at their sitting on the 12th March last. He (the Secretary) thought Mr. Toope had been going a little beyond his province in sending out circulars to the Northern Branch to which the Society belonged, as information of such a character should naturally come through the Branch Secretary, but he was inclined to think Mr. Toope had merely been acting with a view to expediting matters. At the most it was but a slight error in the form of procedure.

Mr. Sumner said the same matter had been discussed at the Lancashire meeting, and it was considered there that the regulations of the Society had not been properly observed by Mr. Toope, but there was no doubt in his mind it was Mr. Toope's enthusiasm for the cause which had led to the slight irregularity.

The Chairman thought if there was any fault in Mr. Toope it was that he was perhaps a little over zealous, but at any rate they all knew that in such matters he was actuated by the very best motives towards the profession, and he had done a great amount of useful work in connection with the fixing of charges. Personally he felt the insurance companies would rebel against the fees set out in the circular.

The Secretary pointed out that two insurance companies were already paying the fees.

The Chairman said their scale of fees required remodelling very much. The fees offered in many instances were totally inadequate. He sometimes received notices asking him to pay visits to places probably three or four miles away, with the amount of the fee stated on the notice, and on several occasions he had simply had to return the form with an intimation that the fee was wholly inadequate and must be doubled or considerably increased. In many cases after such a protest he had received an enhanced fee.

Mr. Bowman proposed that the consideration of the fees should be deferred until the October meeting to allow of due notification of the scale of fees to be received through the proper quarter.

Mr. McCarmick seconded.

Mr. Sumner pointed out that hitherto a certain fee had been paid irrespective of the cult of the animal under examination, but under the proposed new scale of charges higher fees would be obtainable according to the value of the animal. This did not quite accord with his own views on the matter, because he thought it was a much more difficult thing to pick out a useful good working horse for £20 than a £100 horse. He thought professionally their opinion should be worth a certain amount irrespective of the intrinsic value of the animal they were called upon to examine, and merely to act upon the idea of getting as much as they could for more highly valued animals was nothing else but commercialism.

Mr. Bowes said his view of the matter was that the fee they ought to be entitled to they could not possibly hope to get in the case of a £20 horse, and that was all the more reason why they should obtain it in the case of more valuable animals. It was rather a grading down than a grading up that was required. They should look upon a certain fixed amount as their professional fee and anything that might be accepted below that amount should be regarded as a concession due to the comparatively low value of the animal. He thought they ought to get a guinea in the case of a £300 horse.

Mr. Sumner felt it was largely a question to be decided by themselves rather than outsiders. It was a disgrace to the profession that when one veterinary practitioner had declined to make an examination on account of the smallness of the fee offered another practitioner should be found willing to do it.

The Secretary confessed he did it, but only for his own clients, not so much for the fee that he obtained from the insurance companies. He would be as strong as anybody for better fees, but he agreed with Mr. Bowes that they could not grade in any other way than downwards if they had a fixed fee. When they were required to examine some horses under £25 in value the insurance companies could not afford to pay a big fee out of the rates they charged their clients.

The Chairman pointed out that whatever the fee might be the client had to pay it as it was added on to the premium.

Mr. Sumner said he thought it a bad thing that some veterinary men should act as agents for the insurance companies thereby getting both professional fees and agency fees. Such a thing was not good for the profession.

Mr. Southall said what they ought to try to get rid of was the unqualified man who examined horses for the purpose of insurance. He had a good deal of that sort of thing to contend with in his district.

Mr. Clarkson suggested that in many cases the agent was a responsible farmer in the district and his word was quite good enough as a rule for a great many of the insurance companies.

The Chairman remarked that the company who insured the highest priced horses was Lloyds, and they very rarely indeed asked for a veterinary examination. They simply took the word of the owner. Several cases had come under his notice within the last two or three years where clients of his own had insured horses for well into four figures without any veterinary examination being required.

Mr. Clarkson said his experience of Lloyds was contrary to that, as in cases within his knowledge certificates had been demanded from the clients.

The Chairman said he thought they were all in accord that the fees paid by insurance companies for veterinary examinations needed modification as they were at present too low, and any movement that would bring about increased fees he thought they would entirely and thoroughly agree with.

The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried.

New Member. Mr. F. W. Anderton, of Bradford, was nominated for membership of the Society, on the proposition of Mr. McCarmick.

Discussion on Mr. Sumner's Address.

The Chairman, in introducing the principal item on the agenda said they felt very much indebted to Mr. Sumner for journeying from Liverpool to Leeds for the purpose of hearing the discussion on the excellent address he had delivered at their last meeting and of replying to such discussion.

Mr. Sumner said he had promised at the last meeting to give them at a future date the result of the inoculations made on the outbreak of canine disease he had described. He had then stated that he was hesitating between two opinions as to whether it was Stuttgart disease or a gastro-enteric form of distemper. The 10 saplings which they would remember he had stated had been placed in another centre and inoculated before they went into the kennels had apparently resisted the disease.

He had not desired to rush to a hasty conclusion, but they would remember he introduced the subject rather as an instance of the vagaries of some of the epizootic diseases in the way they lurked about in an indefinite manner and then for some reason not apparent to

them, took a devastating form and afterwards gradually subsided. He thought that was pretty clear in this case.

In regard to the dogs which were inoculated and resisted the disease the probability was that the epizootic was on its decline and under normal and natural conditions it would not have been so fatal and serious in its consequences. The owner believed that if the inoculation had been advantageous and that if properly applied it was capable of rendering them immune

The CHAIRMAN asked if Mr. Sumner could give them any information with regard to the temperatures at the time of the inoculation.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the temperatures were all quite normal and did not rise on inoculation. Three injections of the B. bronch-septicus cunis vaccine were used. All the dogs were doing well and in excellent health.

On the Chairman requesting Mr. Sumner to give them his conviction as to the real nature of the disease, as to whether it was Stuttgart disease or a gastro-enteric form of distemper, Mr. Sumner replied that he believed it was Stuttgart disease.

The CHAIRMAN: I think if it had been a gastro-enteric form of distemper there would have been more marked symptoms.

Mr. SUMNER: That would be very difficult. A lot of infectious diseases repeat themselves with complications. With distemper one would have expected some catarrh of the upper air passages which was entirely absent all through.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Sumner said they had not much sickness in the worst cases. No blood was vomited, but there were some bloody stools in a few cases.

The CHAIRMAN: That is very important to note.

Mr. MCKINNA asked if there was any chorea present, and Mr. Sumner replied that there were no cases of chorea, but several cases of epilepsy. A somewhat curious and interesting fact he had learned was that if a coursing dog had a fit it was "domino" with him as he was said to be not dependable in the excitement of approaching his game.

Mr. CLARKSON asked if such a conclusion had been arrived at from actual experience, and Mr. Sumner replied that it was so. "So that it would seem," said Mr. Clarkson, "that the custom is based on a fairly sound conclusion," and Mr. Sumner agreed and added that trainers would not at any rate breed from them.

In reply to Mr. Sumner's inquiry whether any member had come across a similar stomach to the one he had shown on the last occasion,

Mr. MASON stated that he had found a very similar one in a horse two or three years ago. The symptoms that were exhibited in that case were practically the same as Mr. Sumner indicated, and the cause proved to be zinc poisoning. The stomach had, unfortunately, been devoured by dogs while it was left temporarily in a bucket in the stable. Mr. Bowman could bear him out because he had called him in in consultation. The extraordinary feature about the case was that the horse lingered on so. There had been no evidence of anything being the matter before its last illness. The horse was an old one—12 or 15 years of age, but up to that time it had always been a good working horse, and fed well. The trouble did not suddenly develop but the animal gradually lost flesh and energy and in the end it would not even drink water. It was fed by the bottle towards the last. It had never been turned out to grass. There was no pulse and no temperature.

Mr. CLARKSON remarked that he had experienced something like it in the case of a pony which had had to be shot. He did not, however, make a post mortem. She showed cutaneous irritation and the chesnuts came off. The hoofs began to separate and she would have shed her hoofs very shortly if she had not been shot.

Mr. SUMNER said that in the case of the mare he had given them a description of on the last occasion the coronets remained sound to the end.

The CHAIRMAN instanced two very remarkable cases he had come across last year of horses with stomachs similar to the one described by Mr. Sumner. The horses were two working horses he knew well, and which were turned out in a large meadow along with some ten or dozen other horses, all of which were patients in some form or other. Having received notification from the farmer that two of the animals were not feeding and were indisposed to move, he went out to the place and found both horses had lost a lot of flesh and were standing all in a heap, as it were, with their four feet close together. They were with difficulty persuaded to move, but finally were walked a distance of 4½ miles to his infirmary, remaining there in the one case for four weeks, and in the other for five weeks. They both died a slow lingering death, simply pining away. Their hair stood the wrong way on their backs, their pulse was quick and feeble, gradually getting weaker and weaker, with practically no temperature. They could not be got to feed, and no treatment was of the slightest avail. Finally they were both shot. The stomachs were found to be very similar to each other, corrugated and thickened, which was observable in the specimen exhibited by Mr. Sumner. Some apprehension was felt as to whether any of the other horses would be infected in a similar way, and some of the remaining horses were left out for a space of two or three months afterwards, but no fresh development took place. What was the cause of the trouble remained a mystery still. The owners were very anxious to know whether there had been any poisoning or whether the water was all right, but they could find nothing wrong. No other organs were affected, everything else about the animals being quite normal.

Mr. CLARKSON inquired of Mr. Sumner whether he had anything further to report in regard to the probable parasitic origin of the condition of the mare's stomach.

Mr. SUMNER said he did not think zinc had had anything to do with the condition of the stomach. From what he could glean from the professor of pathology he thought it might be a diffuse epithelioma. No parasite was found, but he did not say it was not there.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it would be a strange coincidence if the trouble were of a cancerous origin in the two simultaneous cases he had had.

Mr. CLARKSON pointed out that diffuse epithelioma was well known in human pathology, and he was inclined to think it occurred in animals as well.

One statement Mr. Sumner had made was to the effect that there was probably more acute pyramidal disease than they were aware of. He agreed with Mr. Sumner in that, and considered it a very common cause of lameness and an extremely difficult one to diagnose.

With regard to dairy cattle, his own practice was not to draw the udders for quite a long time, probably 24 hours. He inflated them and bandaged up the teats. When the beast got up he allowed the owner to loosen the bandage but on no account to draw the udder. He found this practice was beneficial.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the dropping after the first inflation of the udder was due to deflation taking place, and it was a custom with a good many people now to put an indiarubber ring on the teat to prevent that. He considered that not a bad thing so long as the ring did not stay on too long.

Mr. SUMNER asked if it was the practice with dairy men in Yorkshire to leave the udder turgescent for 48 hours, or to strip it immediately the beast had calved.

Mr. MCKINNA said the udders were kept full as a preventive. To milk as much as possible at that time, was a very bad practice, he thought, and he regularly advised people not to do so.

Mr. SUMNER said his point was that there were those who still did not believe in the generation of autogenous toxin in the udder and still believe it was a mechanical process.

Mr. CLARKSON asked if it were not possible that there might be a generation of some autogenous matter, and the fact of the udder being intensely inflated prevented the absorption of that by the blood vessels.

Mr. SOUTHALL asked Mr. Sumner if he always inflated the udder with air, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative said he himself used both air and potassium iodide. He also was in the habit of allowing cows to drink as much water as they liked for 24 hours after calving.

Mr. BOWES referred to a case of toxinia he remembered to have had a few years since which was practically identical with milk fever so far as the symptoms were concerned, but not associated in any way with calving, occurring as it did about three months after calving. The cow was a very poor specimen and not a good milker. He determined to inject as for milk fever and the next day the beast was on her feet again alright. He had met with several cases of a similar nature. He did not know what the toxinia was from but the symptoms were identical with milk fever symptoms. The cow was showing cerebral symptoms and did not look like living long. The injection was made as a forlorn hope, and he had never expected to see her alive again.

Mr. SUMNER replied that cases of that description came across most of their paths but he had never seen it dissociated with lactation.

Mr. CLARKSON mentioned the case of an Alderney cow which picked her calf 11 weeks before her time and went down with milk fever. He thought that was a very unusual case.

Mr. BOWES said he had another case of a cow that went down with milk fever the day before she calved. He injected the udder and she calved straightaway.

Mr. CLARKSON asked whether Mr. Sumner had ascertained anything further about zinc being used as a dope.

Mr. SUMNER replied that they were all, of course, conversant with the use of antimony, arsenic and nitrochloric acid as dopes, but he had never come across anybody who had any knowledge of zinc being used as a dope. He had wondered whether anybody on the Yorkshire side had heard of its use in that connection.

Mr. BOWES thought it quite conceivable that if the zinc were taken over a long period the irritation due to it might set up the epitheliomous growth described by Mr. Sumner.

Mr. CLARKSON said the only way in which he had heard of zinc being used was in cases of constipation where it was utilised as a stimulant in enemas.

Mr. SUMNER did not, however, think in the case in point that zinc had anything to do with the diseased condition of the stomach. He was also of opinion that the presence of zinc was quite a natural thing in the body.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Sumner if he would be good enough to tell them how the horse was faring from whose mouth he had removed the sixth tooth in the upper row in order to allow an adventitious seventh tooth to come down, and whether the other adventitious molar on the other side had interfered with the animal's feeding.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the horse was not thriving and the owner who knew that the adventitious seventh tooth had been left in, imagined that it was an operating factor. The tooth had therefore to be taken out according to the owner's wishes, but when taken out it could be seen where it was gradually falling into the place of the sixth, and it looked as though part of it had already got a slight attrition from the lower molar. He (Mr. Sumner) though his theory as to its working itself into the place of the sixth would have turned out alright if the owner had been willing to have it left in. Unfortunately, the owner knew of the existence of the seventh molar and would not rest until it was removed.

Mr. POLLARD inquired whether Mr. Sumner had tried to take out the adventitious molar without removing the sixth, and the answer was that he had not done so in this particular case. On one occasion he extracted the seventh and in doing so seriously lacerated the gum at the angle of the jaw and also apparently the tongue; glossitis was set up so badly that he thought the horse was going to die. Fortunately it recovered, but since then they had always adopted the course of taking the sixth molar away.

Mr. DEIGHTON asked if Mr. Sumner had come across cases of cows going suddenly mad and banging about in a drunken kind of way? He had experienced a few such cases and he had generally made an injection of morphia. In one case the struggles of the animal were so great that the only part in which he could make the injection was the udder. He would like to know what was the cause of the derangement.

Mr. SUMNER said the cases he had met with had all been tubercular, and when opened they had shown tubercular meningitis. They did not know the cause of eclampsia and the only reason for injecting morphia was its sedative effect.

INTERESTING CASES.

Mr. Southall exhibited a specimen of keratoma he had found in a testicle of enormous size. It consisted of bone, cartilage and hair. Another specimen he showed was a fibroma, he thought, which he described as having been hanging out of the vulva of a mare. On making examination he found it passed through the vagina as far as the upper wall of the bladder. A portion of it he had removed eight years ago, and he thought it a curious circumstance that after he had removed it the growth should commence again after such a lapse of time. The further it went back, he added, the thinner it became.

Mr. SUMNER exhibited a specimen of cholesteatoma in the ventricles of cerbrum and in the cerebellar region of the brain. The animal was a heavy draught mare which had fallen in the street and could not get up. Morphia was injected, she lost consciousness. On inspection he made up his mind it was not colic but cerebral trouble. The animal was conveyed home and within an hour she recovered the use of her legs and stood in a stupid sort of way for 48 hours. Complete consciousness finally returned and there were no irregular movements of the body. She was put back to work and worked quite satisfactorily until one day she was found in the stall unable to rise. She was got up finally and put into a box but when moving round would walk into the wall and would hold her head in a silly fashion rather on one side. She managed to get into a stable where there were many other horses and eventually fell between the legs of one of them. Marvellous to relate she was not hurt, and there she remained and died in 48 hours after the second seizure in delirium without regaining consciousness. One would have thought that

with a pressure like that on the brain it would have had an effect upon the limbs.

Another curious case he had come across was apparently tetanus. The horse acted in a strange manner, snatching his legs up to his belly and moving with irregular movements. He was informed the horse had colic, he was put in a box and given an anti-spasmodic drink. The next morning when Mr. Sumner saw the horse he at once came to the conclusion it was tetanus. The lips were retracted, the jaws firmly fixed, eyes staring, haw not retracted, movement of hind limbs irregular, not rigid, no temperature. The horse remained in that condition through the day. The following morning he was better and in 48 hours nothing ailed him. If they consulted Law, volume 3, they would see a condition described as "Tetany" which was the involuntary contraction of muscles, usually in well defined groups, more often paroxysmal than continued, most frequently affecting limbs; may occur in head, face, neck and trunk. He believed it was a case of "Tetany" and the only one he had seen.

Mr. McKINNA proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sumner for his kindness in coming from Liverpool on two occasions to give them the benefit of his experiences in which they had all felt very deep interest and appreciation. Mr. Southall should also be thanked for the interesting cases he had put before them. The discussion on Mr. Sumner's address might have been rather more fully entered into if Mr. Sumner had been a little more controversial and given them more to criticise, as it was a little difficult for some of them to ask questions on matters they entirely agreed upon. At any rate discussion of the kind they had had that afternoon was a thing to aim at more frequently in their meetings, as it helped to clear many doubts and difficulties with which they had to deal.

Mr. BOWES in seconding, said he could not altogether agree with Mr. McKinna in that he did not think it was always good to have so much destructive criticism. He thought the fact that there was so great a unanimity of opinion in regard to methods and manner of treatment was a thing they should rather congratulate themselves upon.

Mr. SOMERS and the Chairman also supported the resolution, the latter remarking that if ever there was a past-master in citing cases, giving the whole details and everything else, it was their friend Mr. Sumner to whom they were so much indebted that afternoon.

The vote was carried with acclamation, and Mr. Sumner briefly responded.

Urethane.

Experiments are being made with this, our latest anæsthetic, in a Cambridge laboratory. Shortly after a hypodermic injection is made the animal becomes drowsy, and soon passes into a state of very deep unconsciousness. There is complete insensibility to pain, and any operation can be performed with perfect security. The insensible state of the animal prevails for about six hours, and then gradually passes off. Heart failure, it is said, does not occur, nor does the choking sensation so common with ether or chloroform, which are given under a mask. Urethane also has the advantage of not causing sickness.—*The Times.*

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 1894 TO 1911, SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Period.	Anthrax		Foot-and-Mouth Disease.		Glanders.†		Parasitic Mange.		Sheep Scab.	Swine Fever.	
	Out-breaks (a)	Animals.	Out-breaks (a	Animals.	Out-breaks (b)	Animals.	Out-breaks (b)	Animals.	(b)	Out-breaks (a)	Slaughtered. *
GT. BRITAIN. Week ended Sep. 12	13	14	2	5	2	7	2	2		78	732
Corresponding week in 1913 ...	3	4			1	1	19	38		30	268
Corresponding week in 1912 ...	7	8	2	62	8	11	16	18	1	43	840
Corresponding week in 1911 ...	13	14			7	12			2	37	394
Total for 37 weeks, 1914	538	588	22	102	78	190	1541	2676	155	2960	30000
Corresponding period in 1913 ...	390	430			118	295	1959	3933	132	1790	23834
Corresponding period in 1912 ...	583	662	77	563	134	247	2381	5139	175	2290	30080
Corresponding period in 1911 ...	612	763	8	425	145	338			309	1840	21517

(a) Confirmed. (b) Reported by Local Authorities. † Counties affected, animals attacked: Essex 2, London 4, Middlesex 1.
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sept. 15, 1914

IRELAND. Week ended Sep. 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Outbreaks 1	5	1	11
Corresponding Week in 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	4
Corresponding Week in 1912 ...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	1	1	6
Corresponding Week in 1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	30
Total for 37 weeks, 1914 ...	1	1	76	955	...	...	65	397	160	831
Corresponding period in 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	383	113	603
Corresponding period in 1912 ...	3	3	27	260	...	...	53	264	180	1499
Corresponding period in 1911 ...	7	14	...	...	2	3	51	258	97	1617

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, (Veterinary Branch), Dublin, Sep. 14, 1914
NOTE.—The figures for the Current Year are approximate only. * As Diseased or Exposed to Infection

Bacteria in Milk.

Dr. Ralph Vincent, in a letter to the *Lancet*, states that at the Infants' Hospital, St. Vincent Square, the milk coming from the hospital farm and from other sources is examined daily, and he has long been of the opinion that the bacterial count method is of little value. Especially is this so when milks are examined in different laboratories and the results are compared. The difference in the precise method and in the media employed (even the slight differences in the preparation by competent persons of the same medium), and many other factors, result in all kinds of serious error. Of the highest importance is the fact that the milk with the higher count may be a much better milk than that with the lower. Thus, we find that A contains 55,000 bacteria per c.c., while B only contains 14,000. But when we come to our observations in regard to (1) time of curdling at 19 deg. C. and 38 deg. C., (2) development of acidity at 38 c., (3) character of curd formation —gas production or otherwise, (4) nature of bacteria developing in the milk at 19 deg. C. and 38 deg. C., we find that A is a much better milk than B, for the changes in A compare more closely with the changes occurring in a milk taken directly from the cow under strict precautions than do those in B. One method is of great value—the microscopical examination of the centrifugalised deposit suitably stained. By this method an experienced observer can obtain information of the greatest practical importance. Not only can the number of bacteria be approximately estimated, but important information can be obtained with regard to the nature and probable source of any contamination. Thus, Gram-negative bacilli generally indicate colon organisms, and consequently manurial contamination. Dust from dirty fodder can be recognised both by the general débris and by the presence of moulds. The cellular elements in the milk are readily recognised and early warning of mastitis may be forthcoming. An interesting point is that in the case of a contaminated milk the observer is often able to make a prognosis in regard to the behaviour of the milk when submitted to the above-mentioned tests. If this prognosis proves to be correct the case against the milk is a strong one. The great practical value of the method is its rapidity. Within half an hour of the receipt of the milk the examination of the centrifugalised deposit can be completed, and, consequently, in the case of any defect in quality, we are able immediately to telephone to the farm, at the same time indicating the probable source of the contamination. It is important that the centrifuge should be of large capacity, so that the samples of milk may be sufficiently ample to be representative, and we have recently installed Prof. S. Delépine's centrifuge, as with this instrument over 1½ litres can be dealt with at one time, while owing to its high speed (at 5000 revolutions—over four miles a minute) the usual time of centrifugalisation is much shortened.—*Farm and Home.*

A New Method of Computing Rations.

The older method of computing rations—the one which has been in vogue, and is likely to be in general use for some time to come, explains the value of feeds in terms of their composition, that is, their digestible nutrients, protein, carbo-hydrates, and fat.

A more recent method which was instituted largely by Kellner, of Germany, and Armsby, of Pennsylvania, explains the values in terms of their power to do work as measured in energy. Feeding experiments seem to show that rations computed according to energy standards more accurately meet the needs of the animal than do those calculated according to the digestible nutrient standard. Up to the present the feeding values of all of the more common stock feeds have not been worked out by this newer method, but it is quite probable that, in the future, it will supersede the present, or older, method of basing values upon the digestible nutrients only, as it is claimed to be much more accurate. The details would occupy much space, here we can do little more than touch upon it as a matter of illustration, especially as the work has not as yet been completed by those engaged in it. In the older method, or the digestible nutrient standard, only one loss—that in the manure, or fæces—was deducted from the total amount fed : while in the net energy standard, four losses are deducted—viz., in fæces, gas, urine, the labour of mastication, digestion, etc.—the remainder being the net energy available for maintenance and production. The apparatus by which these results have been obtained is known as the "respiration calorimeter," in which a record is kept, not only of all the feed consumed and water drunk, but of everything that passes from the animal, including the so-called solid excrement (fœces), etc., as well as the heat given off by the body.

In referring to the measurement of energy, Armsby states that anything which has the capacity to do work is said to possess energy. Hence we say that the fuel of the engine and the feed of the animal possess energy, since they enable the engine or the body to do work. They hold this energy stored up in the "latent" or "potential" form of chemical energy. When they are burned in the engine or the body, this chemical energy is set free, part of it being converted into work, and the rest escaping as heat. Plainly, then, the value of a fuel, or of a feeding stuff so far as it serves as fuel, depends, in the first place, on how much chemical energy it contains. This can be measured without difficulty by converting it into heat, by burning the substance, and measuring the heat produced. Various units have been employed in measuring heat. In most nutrition investigations, the heat units have been expressed in calories—a calorie being the amount of heat required to raise approximately 1 lb. of water 4 degrees Fahrenheit. Owing to the inconvenience in using such a small unit, Armsby has adopted a larger one which he calls a "therm," which represents 1000 calories, or the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1000lb, of water 4 degrees Fahrenheit. For example, the heat or chemical energy evolved on burning 100 lb. of anthracite coal, when expressed in therms, is 358·3 ; in 100 lb. of oat straw, 171.0 therms ; in 100 lb. of linseed meal, 196·7 therms, etc.

It is not the total chemical energy contained in a feeding stuff which measures its value as fuel material to the body, but what remains after deducting the losses in the unburned materials of the excreta and the energy expended in extracting the real fuel materials from the feed and transforming them into substances which the body can use or store up. Armsby gives the following example : While 100 lb. of corn meal contain about 170·9 therms of chemical energy, only about 88·8 therms remain, after all the deductions have been made, to represent the actual value of the corn meal as a source of energy to the animal organism.

In discussing the digestible nutrients, protein, carbohydrates and fat and their uses in the body, protein is spoken of as building up and repairing certain structures of the body, and of carbohydrates and fat as heat and energy producers. The same holds good in the newer method, except that only the protein requirement is stated in pounds, while the other two ingredients are expressed in therms of energy. For example, and as a sort of general average, Kellner recommends the following rations for a 1000lb horse, the amounts stated below including the maintenance requirement :—

Requirements of the Working Horse.

	Digestible protein.	Energy value.
For light work	1·0 lb.	9·80 therms.
For medium work	1·4	12·40
For heavy work	2·00	16·00

That is to say, the ration for a 1000 lb. horse performing any of the different grades of work mentioned must contain the stated amount of digestible protein and the number of therms of energy.

In United States Farmers' Bulletin No. 346, and perhaps other publications, a table is given showing the amount of dry matter, digestible protein, and energy values per 100 lb. of a number of feeding materials, from which rations may be computed to approximate the requirements for different animals under the new method.

W. H. DALRYMPLE, M.R.C.V.S.
Agric. Exper. Sta., Louisiana University, U.S.A.

Meat Inspection in Scotland.

At the Congress of the Incorporated Sanitary Association of Scotland at St. Andrews, Mr. Francis Braid, Kirkcaldy, the President, in the chair, the principal speaker was Dr. Gerald Leighton, M.D., F.R.S.E., Veterinary Medical Inspector, Local Government Board for Scotland. The subject was keenly debated, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, on the motion of the President, congratulating the Local Government Board on its efforts to set up a uniform system and standard of inspection, and pledging support in every way possible.

Dr. LEIGHTON said that for ten years there had been in Scotland a considerable force of opinion growing in favour of the establishment by the Local Government Board of a uniform system and standard of meat inspection for Scotland. The Board had repeatedly had this question brought before them by various local authorities, especially Glasgow. As the result of these and other expressions of opinion on the matter, the Local Government Board had instructed him to carry out a full inquiry into the question of establishing such a system and standard in Scotland. In the first place, he had set himself the task of becoming familiar with the present conditions of meat inspection in Scotland, and had seen for himself the manner in which it was carried out in about sixty burghs. Dr. Leighton, however, had had his work in this direction brought to a sudden stop by the outbreak of war. The work, however, would be resumed at the earliest opportunity. The question was a wide one, and there was much more to decide than the procedure to be adopted in the case of tuberculosis in cattle. What could be done was to set up such a system and standard as would remove the many glaring anomalies which at present existed, and establish uniform methods which would give the trader, the producer, and the consumer justice and fairplay without favour to any one district or individual.

Principal BRADLEY dealt with the subject of the training of meat inspectors. He agreed that absolute uniformity was unattainable. In the conduct of meat inspection there appeared to be room for two grades of officers. Much of the work was of necessity of a routine nature, and could be undertaken by trained lay assistants. These naturally need not be as elaborately equipped as the professional inspector, but most certainly must have undergone a satisfactory course of tuition, and must have attainments such as would ensure their ability to carry out the instructions of their superiors. In this way they would economise the time and energies of the professional expert, upon whom, in every instance, however, must devolve the more elaborate processes of examination and the final word as to the fitness or otherwise of the meat for human food. Indicating subjects with which the inspector must be conversant, he said, he must know something of chemistry, must have more than a smattering of physiology, and must be familiar with, at least, general biological principles. Of parasitology he must have something closer than a nodding acquaintance, and of pathology, bacteriology, and protozoology he must be familiar with a vast amount. Meat inspection could not be properly conducted without the aid of those instruments and methods of precision which formed the armamentarium of the modern laboratory; and without the ability to make use of these, the modern inspector would fail to carry out his duties in a proper and satisfactory manner. In meat inspection scientific method as opposed to "rule of thumb" was imperative. There could be no question that the study of pure science was of inestimable value as a mental discipline preliminary to training in any applied science. Briefly, meat inspection consists of three things—(1) the detection of abnormalities; (2) the application of the knowledge whence these abnormalities arose; and (3) the application of knowledge of what these abnormalities implied in respect of the health of the community. In order to carry out efficiently the duties implied by these requirements, a preparatory training was necessary which included (1) instruction leading to a general knowledge of the animal in health and disease, with all that that meant; and (2) a grounding in the special application of this knowledge. What the standard of inspection might come to could not, he said, be predicted, but assuredly it would rise as time went on and knowledge increased. Men, both at home and abroad, were devoting a large share of their lives to the perfecting of methods and the accumulation of fresh knowledge whereby meat inspection would be made more accurate, and public health thereby more perfectly protected.

Mr. HUGH BEGG, county and district veterinary inspector for Lanarkshire, raised the question as to whether power to seize meat should be restricted to qualified or certificated persons, and the power of detention only, given to others.

Bailie RODERICK SCOTT, meat salesman, Glasgow, questioned whether the Local Government Board should act as arbiters in disputed cases. Before the introduction of professional veterinary inspectors the local authorities, he said, appointed in large burghs policemen, and in smaller towns and villages sanitary officers, as meat inspectors. These men, not being practical, their decisions were almost invariably contested. In Glasgow, where the meat traders had ample funds to protect themselves against what they considered unjust and tyrannical treatment, cases were fought, and it depended often which side could get their witnesses to swear the hardest. The arrangement of referring disputes to three practical butchers, whose decision was final—and which saved friction and litigation—came to an end with the introduction of veterinary inspectors.

Bailie SCOTT advocated the Local Government Board having the power indicated, but Mr. J. S. Wilson, representing the Edinburgh Master Butchers' Association, said the arbiter, he thought, ought to be a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, who had had long practical experience both of the live animal and of the dead animal. He was of opinion that the arbiter should be appointed by the Scottish Board of Agriculture.

Mr. MALCOLM BRECHIN, ex-president of Edinburgh Master Butchers' Association, and ex-Bailie Raffan, Stirling, favoured the appointment of a Court of Appeal, but a good deal of difference of opinion was manifested on the point.

Dr. LEIGHTON, in the course of a general summing up before the resolution was passed, said that as the result of what he had seen throughout the country he was

delighted to be able to say that in the great majority of places Scottish meat inspection was wonderfully good. He was quite satisfied it was a great deal better than in any other part of the country, and the fault he had to find with it was not that it was not good enough, but that it had no uniformity. There were, of course, places where it was hopelessly inefficient, and there were places where it was not fair, but taken as a whole there was very little bad meat placed on the Scottish market as the result of bad inspection.

Prof. DEWAR said there was no system of marking meat to show that it had been already examined. They must take the article as they found it, and if they discovered the meat was not wholesome, it was the duty of the inspector to condemn it wherever it came from, and irrespective of the fact that it had been passed by the county authorities as sound.—*N.B. A.*

Infection from Imported Tongues.

A report was presented recently by Dr. E. W. Hope to the Liverpool Port Sanitary Authority on a systematic examination ordered last year of all consignments of frozen ox-tongues imported from South America arriving at Liverpool. Up to the end of February, 1914, 147,501 tongues had been carefully examined, and 3809, or 2·5 per cent., were found diseased The services of Prof. J. M. Beattie and Dr. D. Moore Alexander, of the Bacteriological Department, Liverpool University, were secured to conduct the strictly scientific portion of the inquiry. The number of tongues affected in different consignments varied to a great extent, some being practically free, while other consignments showed a comparatively high percentage of infection. The lymphatic glands at the root of the tongue were chiefly affected, being approximately three times more frequently involved than the "blade" of the tongue. The glands were found softer and more easily broken down than usual, and in some, pus had formed, while in others caseation or calcification was taking place. The diseased conditions were shown to be mainly due to actinomycosis, but in some cases tuberculous glands were found, inoculation from which was followed by tubercle infection in experimental animals; in a few instances a mixed infection of actinomycosis and tuberculosis was present. Imported ox-cheeks from South America with the submaxillary glands attached have also been found showing evidence of actinomycosis. Most of the tongues imported from South America have the lymphatic glands attached, but those from the United States are trimmed, and exported after the removal of the glands; so that it is more difficult in the latter case to find whether the tongue is or is not diseased. As actinomycosis and tuberculosis are known to affect cattle in the United States as well as in Argentina and other parts of South America it is important that the glands should in all cases remain attached to the tongues, so that they may be examined before they are admitted into this country. Actinomycosis, when it attacks man, probably arises from a similar source as that which affects cattle. Abrasions or ulcerations in the mouth predispose to the infection, and it is said to occur frequently in some countries after outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease. Cases are on record where the bite of an animal has conveyed the malady to man. According to Dr. Hope no human instances have come to light where the sufferer had consumed infected meat. It is satisfactory to learn that recent consignments of tongues from South America bear evidence that the majority have been more carefully inspected before exportation than was the case in previous years.

Alleged Fraud in Requisitioning Horses.

Edward Massey Kinsey, veterinary surgeon, Shefford, Beds., was brought before the Biggleswade Bench of Magistrates on Wednesday, on remand, charged with obtaining by false pretences, a horse, the property of Ephraim John Roberts, at Meppershall on Aug. 18.

Mr. W. W. Marks, Clerk of the Peace, represented the prosecution, and Mr. A. Farr, solicitor, Bedford, defended.

Mr. Marks said that Mr. Roberts was a baker, living at Meppershall, and he kept one or two horses. Kinsey, and others who had not yet been arrested, posed as authorised officers of the Government to obtain horses in the north part of the county. On Aug. 17th Mr. Kinsey, accompanied by another man, visited Mr. Roberts' premises at 11.30 in the morning. Kinsey told him that the object of his visit was to purchase horses, and Roberts replied that he did not wish to dispose of any. He asked Kinsey if he was a Government man, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, he believed it to be true. Knowing that he was compelled to supply such an officer he produced a chestnut mare for which a sum of £35 was asked. Kinsey said it was no use putting a big price on it, for he would have to show it to a colonel at Shefford. Seeing there was no likelihood of obtaining the sum he asked Roberts lowered the figure to £30. Kinsey said he had better say £27. Believing he had no alternative but to part with the horse, Roberts finally labelled the horse with the price of £28. On Aug. 19th he was informed by Kinsey that his horse had been taken at £28, and he was handed a cheque for that amount, which was honoured.

Subsequent events proved that Kinsey sold the horse to a London dealer for the sum of £32, but the horse was unquestionably worth £35, Roberts was deliberately swindled: Kinsey was not in touch with the War Office at all. He (Mr. Marks) thought it only fair to say that the dealer in question was in no way to blame: he was quite a respectable man. It was a hardship on tradesmen that their horses should be taken even for the good of the country, but that one should be obtained for the purpose of increasing the goods of such men as Kinsey was deplorable. He (Mr. Marks) asked for an adjournment of the case because the offence in question was not an isolated one: other inquiries had been set on foot and the police evidence was yet incomplete. A great number of persons had been defrauded in the neighbourhood and he proposed to charge Kinsey with one other offence.

Mr. H. M. Lindsell, C.B., one of the magistrates, said the question at issue was whether Kinsey posed as a Government representative, and as such and on his representations obtained the horse.

Mr. Farr said Kinsey occupied a responsible position in the neighbourhood and, as he had known for some time what was going on, he had ample opportunities of going away. He did not do so and did not intend to. Dr. Johnson, of Shefford, and Mrs. Powell (whose practice he managed in his capacity of veterinary surgeon) were prepared to stand bail for him.

In view of the serious nature of the case the Chairman (Sir John M. Burgoyne, bart.) said the magistrates were compelled to make the bail heavy. Kinsey would be admitted to bail in the sum of £100 on his own recognisances, and he must find two sureties of £50 each.

Kinsey was formally remanded on Wednesday last to Wednesday, Sept. 30, when the case will be fully investigated.

[We have failed to trace the name of Mr. Kinsey in Register R.C.V.S.]

Kennel Lameness.

The following letter appears in the last issue of *Horse and Hound* over the signature of "Hunt Secretary":

"I shall be much obliged if any of your subscribers can give me any cure for kennel lameness or suggest a cause for it. I may add that the kennels are well ventilated, the hound benches are, in one kennel, 1ft. 6in. and the other 1ft. above the floor. They are of lagged wood; the hounds have bracken for a bed and lie quite dry, with air space underneath; the floor of the kennel is of old square tiles, and of the yard flags, and is regularly swilled out with disinfectant.

This kennel lameness is always present, and of 19 couples always about 3 couples are affected; if they go away for a few weeks the stiffness disappears, but after returning they soon are attacked again.

Xylol for Pediculosis.

Where "nits" and parasites are evident, but where no lesions of the skin occur, the hair and skin should be well rubbed with the following solution. Xylol, 2; absolute alcohol, 1; ether, 1. Great care should be taken with this application, on account of extreme inflammability. It must also be kept from the neighbourhood of the eyes, on account of its irritant action. It is very effective, and will destroy all parasites in an hour. Where irritative lesions of the skin occur, the following ointment should be substituted for the above liquid. Xylol, 100 drops; vaseline, 100 Gm. Apply at night, and tie up the head in a handkerchief. In the morning, wash the head with soap and hot water. When there are very marked impetiginous sores, first of all lessen the inflammation and irritation by means of zinc ointment, then after four or five days apply the xylol ointment.—H. Gougerot (*Rép. Méd. internat; L'Union Pharm.*, 1914, 55, 117).—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Remounts.

There is evidence that there has been no inconsiderable amount of incompetence in the purchase of Army remounts recently. I would rather not suggest that there has been, in certain instances, an attempt to make money on the part of the buyers, for to practise such a thing at this moment would be too contemptible for words; but the number of horses purchased, and afterwards cast again for a few sovereigns, certainly shows very bad judgment on the part of some buyers.—*Horse and Hound.*

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE

Extract from *London Gazette*,

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL, Sept. 11.

REGULAR FORCES. ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

The following to be temporary Lieuts.:—
J. M. Dawson. Dated Aug. 25.
W. Denington. Dated Aug. 27.
W. B. DeVine. Dated Aug. 28.
W. H. James. Dated Sept. 2.

Supplementary to Regular Units or Corps.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

S. C. Rowbotham to be Lieut. (on probation). Dated Aug. 31.

TERRITORIAL FORCE. ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

The following Lieuts. to be Capts.:—
P. McIntyre. Dated May 20.
H. S. Elphick. Dated Aug. 20.
T. J. C. Symes. Dated Sept. 12.

The following to be Lieuts.:—
G. G. Sooby and G. M. Vincent. Dated Sept. 12.
Sept. 15.

TERRITORIAL FORCE. ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

The following to be Lieuts:—
J. Sheffield, F. Hopkin. Dated Aug. 29.
C. Taylor. Dated Aug. 25.
W. T. Olver. Dated Aug. 30.
Sept. 16.

REGULAR FORCES. ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

The following to be temporary Lieuts.:—
S. G. Chellew, E. A. Phipps. Dated Aug. 29.
E. S. Dixon, W. H. Priston, R Isherwood. Dated August 31.
J. S. Young. Dated Sept. 1.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Supplementary to Regular Regiments or Corps.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

J. A. Ward to be Lieut (on probation). Dated Sept. 7

Personal.

WOOLLEY—FORDHAM.—Frank Woolley, the England and Kent cricketer, was married at Willesborough, near Ashford, Kent, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, to Miss Sybil Fordham, daughter of Mr. G. Fordham, M.R.C.V.S., of Ashford.

BENSON.—At 15 London Road, Bedford, to the wife of Mr. B. H. Benson, M.R.C.V.S., a son.

OBITUARY

FREDERICK WILLIAM HANKS, M.R.C.V.S., Wantage, Berks. Graduated, Lond: March, 1874.

Mr. Hanks died on Sept. 1st. Aged 62 years.

Mr. E. ASHTON, V.S., Farningham, Kent, died on Sept. 8th, at King's College Hospital, at the age of 70.

MURPHY.—At 52 Rose Street, Garnethill, on the 9th inst., the beloved wife of James Murphy, M.R.C.V.S., Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow Veterinary College.

ASCOTT.—Sept. 9th, killed in action at Karonga' Nyasaland, East Africa, Vincent John Dawson Ascott, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ascott, of Bideford, aged 22 years.

URGENT CALL FOR VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Sir,

Are all veterinary surgeons requiring locums taking right measures to obtain them? I advertised for a qualified locum three weeks ago and got eight replies from one advt.—This doesn't imply any shortage. Some men, I fear, sit still and do nothing and then say they cannot get locums, and these are probably gentlemen who have never had a holiday in their lives and never meditated leaving their practices until the sudden call came.

The modern motto is, when you want anything advertise! advertise! and yet again advertise! M.R.C.V.S.

Sept. 10.

Sir,

The present shortage of veterinary surgeons has called forth various opinions in your columns as regards what our College should, and should not do. Why not have the latter work out the session of thirty weeks without any break for the usual Xmas. and Easter holidays? Such a course, if adopted, would have the advantage of placing a large number of qualified men at the disposal of those who needed their services, at least two months earlier than usual.—Yours faithfully, CLASS D STUDENT.